## Mational Republican.

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TERMS!

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celpt of Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper, and also for the Collection of Mr. W. B. POPE is also authorized to re-

Largest Legitimate Morning Cir-

culation in the District. WASHINGTON, AUGUST 15, 1879.

THE bull-dozing of bull-dozers by bulldozers down in Mississippi is getting to be very amusing. It is a clear case of dog eat

THE watering-places do not give evidence of hard times this year. They have not been so well patronized for years as they

OUR greenbacks are one-fourth of one per cent premium up in Canada. A little more than six months ago they were at a discount. And we are told that Resumption has not accomplished anything.

THE figures show that the Republicans carried two Congressional districts in Kentucky at the late gubernatorial election in that State. Verily, that was a good fashion they "set" down in the dark and bloody ground-one that will be followed enthusiastically in more enlightened regions.

SENATOR CHANDLER was so presumptious while in Maine as to declare publicly that this is a Nation, and thereupon the Louisville Courier-Journal hasa chill. Oninine bears no duty now. Take a little of it with a few drops of Bourbon. It will help you out.

THEY tolerate KRARNEY as a political leader out in California, and at the same time exalt AIMEE as a social lion. Evidently the Pacific Slopers are in favor of high kickers, whether it be on the stump or behind the footlights, and the higher seems to suit them.

JEFF DAVIS says he is not now, never will be, and never has been in all his life, a candidate for the United States Senate. But he admits that the people of Mississippi have already elected him to that position three different times, and adds, casually, that the removal of his disabilities could be accomplished at any time if that body. This is plain enough!

UNCLE DICK BISHOP, the bankrupt Govas putrescent. But, for all that, the latter its bearings. will undoubtedly waltz off with the Democracy, leading it by the nose, you know.

UNDER Democratic rule the South has had

There is more truth than poetry in this would-be humorous boast. Even that renegade Radical, BEN BUTLER, kept Yellow Jack out of New Orleans. And it does seem as though Home Rule is not only closely linked with Repudiation in the South, but actually handcuffed to the feverplague-a political as well as a physical

THE boasted chivalry of the American people in matters wherin a lady is con-

THE talk about running Attorney-General DEVENS for Governor on the Republican ticket, up in Massachusetts, may yet amount to something. If it should eventunte, as the phrase goes, in his nomination the present Cabinet would lose one of its truest and ablest members-a true Republican, we mean, who has been educated by contact with Southern Democratic depredators against buman rights into a renewed allegiance to Republican principles, and an able as well as a conscientions and prompt they may go.

THINGS have reached such a point in Ohio that the brother of the Greenback candidate for Governor in that State cannot tral Committee without having the inciing that the Democrats are about scared out of their boots and the other being that the brother aforesaid is as well known in Ohio as he is in Washington.

ing to the Southern Domocratic press, are all so badly bull-dozed and intimidated on election days never full to a badly bull-dozed and intimidated on election days, never fall to show their it retired conquered and subdued. Now independence in the way of labor strikes, the Recorder has the effrontry to say that which seldom result otherwise than in a compromise favorable to them. Somehow or another these two statements do not jibe, as it were, for the exercise of independence in one thing would seem to indicate the use of the same quality under other circumstan-

ces. Perhaps, however, they are never bulldozed or intimidated; perhaps, in short, the Southern Democratic press has lying about them.

THE suggestion is made that Congressman WRIGHT has started on the right track to find depression and calamity; but that he will fail of his object by cutting his journey short. If he keeps on and on across the Pacific and then across the Old World until he strikes Liverpool, Manchester, Ayrshire and some other business marts of Great Britain, he will discover the condition of affairs he so anxiously seeks. And if he tells the truth about the discovery he will ascribe that condition to the activity and success of thrifty American manufactures and products in competition with the stagnated enterprise of our neighbors across the water.

It is violently claimed in some quarters that the Government is in favor of either the Nicaragua or Tehnantepec route for the Darien Canal. Exactly what authority there is for this claim we are not informed, but we do know that the Goverument has all along acted like a dog in the manger in this matter. And it has not changed its policy, even now that all the nations of the world are engaged in disrussing the subject. It has done nothing, it is true, in an official way to interfere with the De Lesseps scheme; but it is ready to do so on occasion, because that would be the proper thing. But it has done nothing more than to make some very expensive surveys of all the proposed routes, and here the matter rests. Perhaps the present Administration or some venturesome spirit in our Democratic Congress will take the matter in hand next winter. Meanwhile, Captain JOHN COWDON, the indefatigable projector of various canals at the mouth of the Mississippi river, is reported to be organizing a company to revive one of the ante-bellum franchises granted by Mexico for this purpose.

EX-GOVERNOR SPRAGUE "quits loser in the recent Narragansett Pier scandal in more ways than one, not the least of which resides in the fact that reminiscences of his Senatorial career have been revived to show that he has for years been in the habit of losing his balance, so to speak, after dinner. The direct charge that he was "drunk when the difficulty occurred between him and Professor LINCKE has been made, and seems to stick. If it is a true charge the Right Hon. HEN-RYE WATTERSON, who, in view of his relations with Senator CONK-LING, may be accounted as a disinterested person in this affair, should not delay sendng him a dose or two of Cinchona Rubra before further and more belligerent proceedings occur. Cinchona Rubra, it must be understood, is the new cure against snakes, and more reckless the kicking the better it and may be serviceable even when they appear in the questionable shape of a German professor.

ABOUT FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Minister STOUGHTON'S casual remark re garding the duties of his position at St. Petersburg has been quoted the length and brendth of the land as an argument in favor of abolishing our foreign missions and relying on the electric cable as a sole agency he should be otherwise qualified to enter for the transmission of diplomatic controversies between our State Department and the treaty-making Powers of the world. Many people have been deceived into a supernor of Ohio, still insists that Jounger port of this idea by this specious argument, THOMPSON is dead and TILDEN is alive. It because they have not taken the other side is very strange that he should have so mixed of the question into account. But we have up the smells which exude from these two no fear that it will be adopted, even by the eminent Bourbons, for Johnger is as existing reckless Democratic Congress, until sweetly fragrant now as ever and TILDEN after the matter has been discussed in all

It is certain that the National honor and the good repute of the Government would in its dealings with rebels and traitors. Its not be conserved by the sudden withdrawal the yellow fever two years in succession. Under carpet-bag rule, as it was called, there wasn't any yellow fever, anyway—so there. them, or because a few thousand or hundred rule. dreds of thousands of dollars might be saved thereby. If for no other reason-and the laws of reconstruction-the enfranchisethere are many others-than that it is the habit and time-honored custom of all the great nations of the world to maintain this system of ministerial intercourse, this Government, great, powerful and growing as it is, should not disgrace itself by pleading niggardly economy as an excuse for this socalled new departure.

But the truth is that so long as we open wide the doors of our national hospitality cerned seems to have petered out, now that and invite the high and low, the poor and the discussion of the Narragausett Pier the rick, and the oppressed and the advenscandal has become general. In all the turous of every clime to become citizens press of the entire country there seems to under our flag, an imperative necessity will be no defender of Mrs. SPRAGUE, and her exist for the presence on the spot, so to name is bandled about as freely as if it speak, of a vicarious power for their prowere that of some common woman. Stories, tection against the designs and desires of true in part and imaginative in a greater the governments of their nativity. This duty, part, are told and printed regarding her alone, faithfully performed, has in the past with a freedom and license which are simply and may in the future, avert war-a fact which will at once appeal to the better sense of the public as a sufficient reason

why the system should be retained. And, again, so long as our people, native and naturalized, maintain the national characteristic of ventursome progress, so long as they push American enterprise and business risks for the development of our commerce, and so long as it is desirable to encourage foreign trade with our shores, just so long will similar reasons exist for the same protective presence to guard them

A RAMPANT, REBELLIOUS SPIRIT. The Savannah Recorder is sufficiently candid to challenge our admiration, if it does not captivate us with its loyalty to the closet himself for a couple of hours with Constitution and laws under which it lives the chairman of the Republican State Cen- and claims protection. The South made war to break the bond of national unity. dent alluded to as suspicious by the Dem- destroy the Constitution and demolish the ocratic newspapers. There are two ways to explain this jealous watchfulness, one beyears to accomplish this end, and then ostensibly surrendered its hostility to the government and the principles of State Rights and Secession for which it had been contending through fire and carnage. It THE New England laborers, who, accord- surrendered, as all the world supposed, all

Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion reseatment, will recollect only its duty to the thole country; that this war is not waged on their set in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquestor subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States.

If "the South surrendered no principle," and "never thought of such a thing," then it either practised a fraud in its pretended surrender or was destitute of principle, for when it laid down its arms the Government and the world supposed that it surrendered all and singular its differences with the Government—to the magnanimity nabols. Verily, these are not the days of its conquerors. Now the Recorder says when BEN FRANKLIN, THOMAS JEFFERSON the South never thought of such a thing as and others of the earlier diplomates of the surrendering the principles involved in the rebellion. It only gave up the fight because it was overpowered by a superiority of numbers. This, then, is the present attitude of the South toward a rehabilitated Government which is straining every nerve to pay the expenses of a war which was precipitated upon the Nation by a rebel-

lious South. The reference now made to the diplo matic prediction of Secretary SEWARD that the rebellion would be a ninety-day affair, is quite as much out of place as history shows that feat of prophecy to have been, and really has nothing to do with the question of the surrender which followed a four-years' bloody war that had cost millions of lives and thousands of millions of National financial resource. Neither the prediction nor the reference to it are of the slightest consequence at this era.

The resolution, passed by Congress imperfectly in accord with the sentimentality of Mr. SEWARD's prediction, both being uttered before the length and breadth of Southern cussedness had been measured, and in the hope of averting the great the weather record of the almanae in that at large is always certain to be benefited. month, as to refer to that prediction and the namby-pamby resolution which Congress was weak enough to adopt when an implacable foe was menacing the very life of the

Republic, for a justification of its treason. These are bold words of untruth. When the people elected LINCOLN by a constitutional and fair election, the South rebelled and struck at the integrity of the Nation. The alternative was presented to the Government either to "let the erring sisters go," and thus break up the Union of the States, or preserve its life at all hazards. The Government elected to preserve its own life, and used no means more oppressive than were necessary to accomplish that end and guard the future against an early repetition of history. The Recorder now makes the following modest and mild proposition relating to the future:

When the Republican party will vote in longress to undo all of its infamous and unonstitutional legislation toward the South and all of her people, and make reparation as far as within it lies, we will then begin to believe there is a sense of returning justice in the party and among the people who support it.

We quarrel with duplicity, outrage and wrong; with attempts at insult and sectional hate as displayed toward the South. To suppose for an instant that we intended to submit to the results of the war like whitped slaves was and is an insult to our manhood and against the teachings of our fathers and the n-born principles of the people.

true reflex of the spirit and temper of the South, and they only go to show that the Government has been far too magnanimous magnanimity is attributed to cowardice, and its toleration is made a subject of insult. We take pleasure in assuring the Recorder that the child is not born who will live to see the Republican party voting to undo ment of the colored man-and those which relate to the rights of franchise and honest elections. If these laws are ever undone, it will be when the Republican party has not the power to prevent it, and after the cost of crushing the rebellion has been forgotten by those who breasted the shock of war, and the tax-payer who is burthened to pay a national debt incurred to save the Republic from overthrow.

THE WATER-RATES QUESTION. The scheme of the District Commissioners The scheme of the District Commissioners foe was to invade our nation's rights I would for oppressing the "water-takers" by an arbitrary change of rates, which involves an increase of nearly 70 per cent. over former rates for the same supply, has come to grief by the action of Judge HAGNER. We give his opinion on the question, which grants an injunction restraining the collection of these exhorbitant rates. This, of course, brings the tyranny of the Commissioners to a dead halt, and relieves water-takers from the excessive charges imposed upon them for the year ending June 30, 1880, or from the year endi that portion which accrues between July 1, leading into that room for the entrance and 1879, and January 1, 1880. The Commissioners have been implored by the press and by the people to revise the new rates and bring them more equitably within the bounds of precedent and necessity, but they bounds of precedent and necessity, but they turned a deaf car to all appeals and against imposition and injustice wherever gave notice that unless their exactions were submitted to within a given period, the empty and silent.

As I left the Mount I saw an enclosure over water would be turned off from the premises of all delinquents. This caused a deep feeling of concern, and led several citizens who are deeply interested in our city to appeal to the Supreme Court of the District under a test case for an injunction. The case was submitted to Judge HAGNER, well fortified by law and argument, and he entered upon its thorough and careful consideration, and his descision, which is final, is given to the public. We commend this document to the perusal of every citizen. It is able, clear, and conclusive, and reflects marked credit upon the legal acumen of the learned Judge. This settles the question for the present

and, it is to be hoped perpetually. We as-

known of the war before her she would not have second, nor would the people of the North have elected a sectional candidate to provoke a war. All parties, all sections were described. Sawano thought it would be a deriving an early change. The people should move at once for the appointment Manassas Congress passed the following: for the law and the public welfare.

> WHEN a man nowadays is so fortunate or unfortunate as to be mentioned in connection with an appointment to a foreign mission the first question asked by the press, if not by the Government, is: "Is be a millionaire?" In short, it is the prevalent idea that our ministers abroad are expected to pay roundly out of their own pockets for the honor of representing the American people among titled nobs and country enforced a deserved recognition of pure and simple American citizenship the world over. And, after all that has been said and written upon this subject, it does not appear that our latter-day, wine-drinking, dinner-giving and society-" tad" representatives accomplish any more, if as much as those great men did in advancing the material interests of our people.

THESE are bewildering times. Here are he Maryland Democrats thanking themselves vociferously for having accomplished desumption, while the Ohio Democrats are running an anti-Resumptionist for Govrnor. And there is HENDRICK B. WRIGHT looking ever so auxiously for hard times, and finding a widespread contentment and business progress. While here and there, all over the country in spots, so to speak, Democrats of the BEN HILL stripe are inisting that the extra session of Congress nediately after the battle of Manassas, was did their party a "heap" of good. But, more confusing than all, HENDRICKS follows the footsteps of WATTERSON to visit TILDEN at Block Island, and the Mississippi bull-dozers loudly complain against bulldozing. But we are not discouraged retragedy that followed. The South, how- garding the outcome. When the common ever after four years of fighting to destroy enemy is so sadly split up and controlled the Government, might as well appeal to by such intestinal differences, the country

Impressions of a First Visit.

Long had I desired to visit that celebrated place. The hour had come to gratify my The Recorder takes occasion to say that wishes. On Wednesday, the 11th of June, 1879, the spirit of oppression toward the South I made my first visit to Mount Vernon. I left has been infamous and treacherons." the city of Washington at ten o'clock a. m., on board of the W. W. Corcoran, and arrived at that place at "high noon." I had a delightful sail down the Potomac, with a refreshing breeze faunling my person. It is true it was a hot morning, but that cooling breeze mitigated the intense heat. When the W. W. Corcoran reached the wharf at Mount Vernon, I left the boat and ascended the hill on a gravel walk that brought me immediately in ront of the newly-constructed "vault." Looking through the grated door leading into the vault, I could distinctly see the "sarcophagus" containing the remains of the illustrious dead George Washington. Also another "sarcophagus" containing the dust of his beloved wife, Martha Washington. As I stood there I felt solemn and reverential. To uncover my head in the presence of such honored dust was the first impulse of my deeply-affected heartwhich I did. As I proceeded from the vault toward the old mansion of the renowned patriot and illustrious warrior. I felt as if I were treading on hely ground. The words which the Lord spake to Moses, when gazing with amazement on the burning bush, came vividly the place whereon thou standest is hely ground. I felt that I ought to go barefoot,

We have no doubt that the above is a treading where Washington often walked, When I reached the dwelling, old as it was the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association had everything in perfect order. I was conducted by an old Maryland friend-J. MeH. Hollingsworth, superintendent-from room to room. He explained everything that needed explanation. I stood on the first floor, and there was to be seen the key of the Bastile, presented to Washington by Lafayette, and a painting in oil of the fleet of Admiral Vernon in the waters of the West Indies, in which Lawrence Washington served as a midshipman. I stood also of their comfort, or to the necessity of paying the ington served as a midshipman. I stood also in the large state-room and dining-room. I ob served much of the furniture in the same posi-

tion as left by the father of his country.

I then ascended to the second floor, when I entered the chamber where the great chieftain slept and died. I was emphatically impressed. I could not keep my hands off some articles of furniture. If I could not shake hands with the illustrious dead, I wanted to touch some-thing in that room, where he departed for a better world. Standing in that chamber, everything I saw—everything I touched—gave a new inspiration of patriotism. I love every star and stripe of our National escutcheon more ardently than ever. Old as I am, if a foreign foe was to invade our nation's rights I would When I had satisfied my carlosity in review-ing the various articles in that apartment, I ascended to the room immediately above, where his beloved Martha, after his death, shut her self in and secluded herself from the gay and busy world. No person entered that room ex-cept an old domestic servant. From the window of that attic Mrs. Washington could look down upon the old "vault" where first the re-mains of General Washington rested, till the new one was built. I felt peculiarly impresse while standing there, where one of the lovel

and fragrance. The grounds around the "old mansion" are in elegant order—verdant and beautiful. My last visit was to the "old vault,"

in the woods, and I inquired what it meant? I was informed that it was the grave of Jouny Nelson, the servant of Judge Bushrod Wash-ington, so I paid my respects to her by standng over her grave.
Countrymen, if you feel the fires of patriot-ism burning low in your bosons, go to Mount Vernon, stand before the vault of the mighty

and wonderful schlevments, and if you do not feel a flame of patriotic five rekindled in your souls, you are not true Americans.

At two o'clock I embarked for the city of was not sufficient force to take the fort. Washington. Just as I started a dark and lowering cloud rolled up from the west, and

accompanied us all along the western horizon, with vivid flashes of lightning and terrifle peaks of thunder. Down came the rain in torrents; the winds blew furiously; the W. W. and, it is to be hoped perpetually. We asserted early in this controversy that the Commissioners, who rule this District with an iron sceptre, hold no respect for the interests and wishes of the governed, and the developments of this case clearly establish that fact. The only sure door of relief from this arbitrary rule is to change our form of the most generous, liberal and bencyclent gentleman in the District or in the country.

Paston of the Second Sartist Council.

Paster of the Second Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

CALLING A HALT.

iver since been reckened from that date, a ted for the year ending on the succeeding (January, The act of Congress of the 12th Mry, 1876 declares that the tiep water ra-be papable and collectible, &c., "for the ye year" and section 197 of the Revised Statutes saly declares that the Commissioners "have auty to establish a scale of annual rates." This is means that the rates established shall conducted the same of the result of the same of the same of the modify, after, amend, increase educe such rates from time to time," but status must be account und that no sentence, so or word shall be held to be insignificant. "Ison Statutes (638), and according to this canon parturation, the power to change "from time to," cannot destroy the provision.

THAT THE RATE SWALL HE AN ANNUAL ONE, they throughout a year. Unless this be so, the

of construction, the power to change "from time to time," cannot destroy the provision.

THAT THE RATE SHALL REAN ANNUAL ONE, lasting throughout a year. Unless this be so, the Commissioners might change the rate four times or twelve times in the year, and thus convert it into a quarterly or monthly rate, instead of the annual one which Congress saw fit to prescribe in the law. When the Commissioners before the first day of January, 1879, determined what the rate should be for half of the year, they had exhausted their power, and could make no other establishment of rates for that year, and the rate then establishment of rates for that year, and the rate then established must necessarily continue unchanged during the entire year, until January 1st 1889. Any change to apply during the year 1889 must be made before its commencement, and when made must remain uniform throughout that year. This construction gives force to all parts of the law. The omiguithority of the Comissioners to levy the rate was derived from the law which limited their power to the establishment of an annual rate. And it is well settled that a tribunal or board of limited jurisdiction can perform the duties assigned to if only in the manner prescribed in the grant imposing the duty. Especially is this the case where such bodies are attempting the exercise of a delegated power of assessing taxes. It is upon this ground that the courts have held that a levy court, which is authorized by law to lay a lax between certain periods in the year, has no right to attempt the performance of that duty after the expiration of the time limited; that a tax so imposed is filegal, and, although it has been collected by the collector, no action could be maintained on his bond for the amount collected. By the operation of this new schedule the rate-payer who has already paid a six months, rent during this year will be required, within the same portor? And have they any more power granted them to collect eighteen months rents which the year. Could the Commissione

during the entire year, while it would be desirable that the owner or renter of a house could be able to ascertain in advance the amount of the charge to which he would be subjected for the entire year. But whatever the purpose of the provision may have been, its requirements seem too plain to adult of question. It therefore results that the Commissioners have not the legal right to enforce the collection of the new rates during any part of the mit of question. It therefore results that the Commissioners have not the legal right to enforce the collection of the new rates during any part of the year of 1879, while their right to collect the old rate remains unimpaired. The question now arises whether this court has the power to order an injunction as prayed, upon the sole ground that its collection would be illegal, since none other of the grounds relied upon in the bill can be considered as justifying the interference of this court.

It was insisted upon the part of the counsel for the District that the Supreme Court, in the case of Daws vs. Chleago, 11 Wallace 199, and Hannewmike vs. Georgetown, 15 Wallace, 587, has settled the general principle that a suit in equity will not lie to restrain the collection of a tax gn the sole ground that the tax is illegal, but that there must exist, in addition, special circumstances bringing the case under some recognized head of equity jurisdiction, such as that the enforcement of the tax would lead to a multiplicity of suits or pro-

exist, in addition, special circumstances bringing the case under some recognized head of equity jurisdiction, such as that the enforcement of the tax would lead to a multiplicity of suits or produce imparable injury or throw a cloud upon the complainant's title to real estate.

It cannot be denied that the doctrine thus broadly stated has been adopted by many other courts, but it appears to be in conflict with a great number of carefully-considered cases where injunctions have been granted upon the sologround of illegality in the tax.

It has been decided that one or more tax payers, without showing any other injury than that which they will soffer in common with other property-holders of the municipality, may file a bill to restrain the allowance and payment of an illegal claim or the collection of a tax for unauthorized objects, such as, for example, to pay a fradulent or collusive judgment, or to pay the expenses of a railway survey, which there was no power to make or to refund to individuals

MONEY VOLUNTARILY CONTRIBUTED by them for the purpose of avoiding a draft in the town." In view of the qualification in 2d Otto by the Supreme Court of the general language in Dows vs. Chicago, and the tendency of the later case, I think the jurisdiction, on the ground of illegality of the tax alone, may be sustained.

Especially would this principle apply where the rate, as in this case, is no part of the ordinary revenue of a municipality, but is simply the price fixed for water, like the rate charged for gas to the citizens, but which happens in this case to be collectable by the District Commissioners, instead of by a private corporation.

Although, therefore, a court of equity would be more ready to enjoin the collection of an illegal tax by a municipality, where its interposition is sought, upon the additional ground of irreparable damage, cloud upon title and, apprehended multiplicity of suits, yet it seems to me but proper it should also intervene in the absence of such allegations, where it clearly appears t zens in a manner not authorized by law.

In the case at bur it is admitted that there may be some 15,000 citizens liable to pay the new rates. This year number of people, who are substantially the owners of the city over whose government the Commissioners have been placed, must either pay the rates, which this court has decided cannot properly be imposed for this year, and trust to a suit against the Commissioners for reimbursement, or be deprived of the use of the Potomac water, now effectively the only source of supply of an artisle indispensable for their comfort and their health.

For a court of contract of contract of the comfort and their health.

great number of people to this serious destruction of their comfort, or to the necessity of paying the illegal charge.

CITIZENS PAYING THE ILLEGAL BATE would either submit in silence to the exaction, deterred by the apprehension of the trouble and cost of a law aut, or they would bring separate actions to recover back the amount paid, which would be to convert the whole city into an areas for litigation. Can it, indeed, be that a court of equity should witness such a scene transacted from day to day in a great city, and, with folded lands, refuse re lief to the thousands of its inhabitants—sufferers from an exaction which the court liself has declared to be clearly contrary to law—because there may exist a technical right to bring an action at law where the cost of success would prove rather an aggravation of the original injury and an exacting for such an exceptional wrong could not be exactly formulated under the ordinary grounds of equitable relief? It cannot be that the arm of an equity tribunal should be so paralyzed by technical rules that if would be incompetent to grasp a case so especially demanding its prompt interference. And there would seem to be peculiar reasons why such a power of equitable interposition should be maintained to its fullest extent in behalf of the citizens of this District, who are placed by few in a situation at once anomalous and helpless, because deprived of the usual agencies of self-government universally found existing eisewhere in all American communities.

universally found existing elsewhere in all American communities.

Upon the principles of this opinion the court
will pass an order overruling the demurrer fitted by
the defendants and requiring them to answer the
bill; and will also order an injunction to issue as
prayed, restraining the defendants from demanding
or collecting from the complainant the account
for water rents described in the bill, or any other
water rents according to the new schedule for any
part of the year 1879, until the further order of the
court.

furt. In conformity with the spirit of the rule laid In conformity with the spars of the raise and down by the Supreme Court in cases of application for injunctions to restrain the collection of taxes claimed to be illegal, the issuing of the injunction shall be conditional upon the prompt payment by the compainant of all water routs chargeable for the year 1879, according to the former schedule of rates in force on the lat of January, 1879.

WAR ANNIVERSARIES. Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of

the Rebellion.

August 15-Sixty non-commissioned officers and privates sent to Dry Tortugas to work on the fortifications for mutiny. Colonel Burke, commanding Fort Lafayette, refused to obey he writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Garrison, of King's County, New York. 1862.

AUGUST 15-Fight at Merriweather's Landing, Tenn.; rebels defeated, with a loss of twenty killed and nine prisoners; Union loss three killed and five wounded. The Consul of Spain protested against the stringency of the quarantine laws established by General Butler at New Orleans. 1863.

AUGUST 15-Robel steamer Hudson ran the lockade at Morehead City, N. C., by hailing the fleet and reporting. Terrific bombardment of Sumter; the walls were breached A large body of guerrillas attacked and defeated by a scouting party from Cape Girardeau; ten rebels were killed. Lieutenant Wood and sev-

enty-one men of the rebel navy attempted to capture a United States gunboat on the Piank-atank river, but were surprised, and only the lieutenant and four men escaped.

1864. August 15-A cavairy expedition was sent Sherman prepared for slege operations before

PERSONAL.

JUDGE WYLER IS at Sharon Springs.
HON. O. E. LEONARD, of Kansas, is stopping to Riggs House. POSTMASTER R. G. STAPLES, of Portsmouth, Va.,

DR. D. W. FAIRCHILD, of New York, is stopping it the Ebbitt House, Hon, John F. Dezendour, of Norfolk, Va., is reg-tered at the National. istered at the National.

SENATOR CHANDLER is at Newport, R. I., the guest of the Hon. Levi P. Morton.

MR. AND MES. HERRY WILLARD and Mr. Harry K. Wiliard have gone to Rye Beach.

EDWIN P. KIRRY, of Illinois, and George A. Atwaler, New York, are at the Arlington.

GERERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER, chief of the Census Bureau, is registered at the Higgs House.

OTTO STRUVE, of St. Petersburg, said to be the greatest astronomer in the world, accompanied by his son, arrived at the Riggs House yesterday.

Colonel George B. Corkhill, has returned from COLONEL GROEGE B. CORRELL has returned from his visit to Cape May improved in health, and will immediately resume the practice of his profession Jone R. Samson and wife, W. B. S. Mallory, New York; P. C. Wheeler and wife, Illinois, F. Mans-ield, St. Louis; W. Penn Young and wife, Phila-delphia, and James W. Monk, New York, are quar-tered at Willard's.

Bered at Willard's.

E. P. Whitz, of Pennsylvania; E. W. Wight, Tonnessee; E. S. Ritchle, Boston; A. L. Hall, U. S. N.; G. Rich, California; Mrs. E. L. Simons, A. Comstock, New York, and H. L. Hariand, Philadelphia, are guests at the Ebbitt House.

Herry S. Kinney, New York; A. L. Gordon, Virginia; John Callahan, Portsmouth, Va.; E. F. Myers, New York; R. H. Prettawn, C. F. Prettawn, Virginia; James Walker, St. Paul: Charles Porter, New York, and Dan Burke, Chicago, registered at the St. James yesterday. THE GRANDEST ONE OF THEM ALL

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE New York Herold's Boston dispatch says it

THE New York Herald's floston dispatch says it is generally admitted Attorney-General Davens will be the Republican nomines for Governor in the coming campaign.

JUDGE J. W. BECK, the Republican nomines for supreme Judge in Iowa, will ignore the nomination of the Prohibitionists, neither accepting nor formally declining.

THE New York Greenbackers will meet in Utien in convention on the 28th Instant. They will not meet in the Insane Asylum, there as some of the "manuy men" of the press may inform their readers.

SENATOR CHANDLER, in his sweech at Machlas. SENATOR CHANDLER, in his speech at Machias Me., said that the issues now before the country are substantially the same as those which were up in 1801. This fact should be kept constantly in mind.

"Assuming that Governor Talbot will not run for nother term," says the Boston Herald, "the Re-nublican candidate for Governor will probably be he Hon, John D. Long or the Hon. Nonry L.

Pierce."

THE Chicago Inter-Occan's Logansport correspondent says that the Republicans all over the State are growing more confident every day that 1880 will once more place Indiana in the list of Republican States.

A Greenback Trinity. [Cincinnati Times.] Jesse Harper, a Greenback orator, whom the Chicago Times pronounces "the buggest liar in lilinois, is canvassing Maine. Blanton Duncan is also there. Now if General Cary would go, there would be such a concontration of inaccuracy as is only withoused once in an earthly age.

Whisky and Snakes. [Chicago Inter-Ocean.] When the Louisville Courier-Journal gets about three fingers of Bourbon whisky under its ribs, i can see more venomous serpents erawling north c Mason and Dixon's line than even its brother, th

Breaking Down at the Wrong Point.

[Denver Tribune.]

The talk about a renomination of Hayes is nonsense. He cannot afford to run, nor an the Republican party afford to run him. Besides, Mr. Hayes's back-bone should get a rest. There is great danger of its getting over-worked and breaking down at the wrong point.

AMUSEMENTS.

Thorne's Summer Garden. The musical attractions at the garden this week save served to crowd it, despite the unfavorable weather. This afternoon there will be a departure from the usual rule, and a matince will be given for the benefit of Manager Thorne. For this occa-sion a splendid programme has been arranged, in-cluding instrumental music by the Marine Band, singing by Miss Conly and Mr. Pugh, and violin solos by Miss Hadfield.

Summer Theatre Comique A matinge will be given at the usual hour this afternoon. The entertalument rivals any ever given in this city, and no one should fail to attend.

To reach the highest standard of health, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels; a slight deviation brings many inconveniences and paves the way to more serious dangers. We can recommend br. Bull's Baltimore Pills as the best medicine for the needs of the digestive apparatus.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION KNIGHTS/TEMPLAR -THE Sir Knights of Columbia Commandery, No. Sir Knights of Columbia Commandery, No. I. K. T., are bereby notified that a special conclave of aid Commandery will be held at the Asylum, Masonic Temple, FRIJAY evening, the 15th fact, at 7:30 of clock. The Sir Knights are earnestly requested to present. By order of Sir M. M. PARKER, E. Commander, Attest:

A. T. LONGLEY, Recorder.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OF FOR SALE OF SERED IN REAL ESTATE.
For sale or exchange—Farms, Villagu and Country Residence; very desirable Westlengern Farms to trade or City or Country Property near Washington, Office Bours from 6a, in to 9 p. in.
WM. H. MAIN & BROS. 125 Pennsylvania avenue northwest

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DE Pluid Lightning, as handreds in the street Hold at Coughlin's Drug Store. Jan29-tf HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, &c., cured by Fluid Lighting. Sold at Coughlin's Drug Store Masonic Temple. Jacob if

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EXCURSIONS, PICNICS, &c. SELECT EXCURSION

JOHN A.RAWLINS POST NO.1,G.A.R.

MARSHALL HALL ON THE MARY WASHINGTON, PRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST B. There will be vocal and instrumental music and anoing on board the boat, which will leave promptly 

FORTY MILES DOWN THE RIVER SELECT EXCURSION

PRESBYTERIAN COMMUNITY FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879. The steamer W. W. CORCORAN will leave the

GOOD MUSIC AND NO BAIL

DON'T FORGET!

THE SELECT EXCURSION BY THE OFFICERS OF THE STEAMER JANE MOSELEY. TO HLACKISTON'S ISLAND, MONDAY, AUG. 15, In which occusion there will be a grand yacht race, ulb race, suck ruce, &c., at the blands. There will be lancing on the boat, going and returning, as well as at the hotel. the hoiel.

Boat leaves at 8 a. m., returning about 10:30 p. m., in-oring three hours at the Island for all kinds of sport. Trakets, 50a; children, 25c. Staterooms to be had at mill-st.

OCCOQUAN FALLS. 75 MILES FOR 50 CTS. AMILY EXCURSION, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.

AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 19. STEAMER MARY WASHINGTON Will leave at 5 a, m., and return at 8:30 p. m. Voca and Instrumental Music. Round trip 25 cents. au12 GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC.

WEST END HIBERNIA, BEYER'S SEVENTH ST. PARK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1879. MUSIC BY THE HOLLY HILL BAND.

HO! FOR BLUFF POINT!

The fast-sailing steamer LADY OF THE LAKE FRIDAY, AUGUST 15. sharp, returning at 11 p. m. The proc nefit of ROBERTS' PENNY LUNCH.

Tickets, 50 cents. Staterooms, 50 cents.

J. L. BARBOUR, President.
B. W. REED Secretary,
J. H. BIELAMS, Treasurer,
Tickets to be had at Brad Adams', Rurbour & Hamilton's, B. W. Reed's Sons', and 1010 F street, where
staterooms can be liad.

50 MILES FOR 10C. Two Hours at Mt. Vernon Springs. MUSIC AND DANCING. Steamer MARY WASHINGTON will leave Sewnth street wharf at \$30 a.m. on

enth street wharf at 9:30 a. m. ob FILIDAY, August 2th, SATURDAY, August 2th, MONDAY, August 1th, FRIDAY, August 18, SATURDAY, August 18, Returning at 4 p. m. Round trip, 10 ccuts, aut Fifty Miles for 25 Cts.

Daily Excursions to Glymont and Return. The elegant Steamer W. W. CORCORAN will here after make DALLY TRUE 70 GLYMONT and all intermediate points, leaving Seventh street wharf at 10 a. m. and returning about 1350 p. m. Round isre, 25 cents, The regular Saturday evening excursions leave at 5, returning at 5 p. m. sharp. Fare, 25 cents. Jyil

EXCURSIONS TO THE GREAT FALLS OF THE on the new, safe, and convenient canal packet best GENERAL M. C. MELOS. Leaves A Leaves Aqueduct Bridge on Tuesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, at 7.30 a.m.
Returning, leaving Falls at 4.30 p. m.
Pare—Bound trip, So cents; citalisten, half price.
The best can be chartered for excursions on Mondays, Weshesdays, and Fridays, at terms to sult. For further particulars inquire of Turker particulars inquire of Copposite Aquesiact Ridge, Georgetown, B. C.
Tickets for sale at this office.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUMMER THEATRE COMIQUE. Monday, August 11, Nightly, and Tuesday and Friday A NEW COMPANY.

First appearance of the great Cromley and DePor-rest, Caarlie Bedmond, Georgie Blake, Eugene Blitz, Moille DeMar, Kitty Wutland, Last week of Dan Suity, Harry Woodson, &c. First production of Jake Badd's new sketch entitled Troubles at the Water Registrar's or, Wind vs. Water. The great Fetuale Minstrels and the great after piece, The Jealous Wife.

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